NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 4, 1895.-TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

THERE WAS NO "RATTLING NONSENSE" IN THIS ONE, EITHER,

THREE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS ISSUE A STRIKING STATEMENT ABOUT THEIR COL-LEAGUES CRITICISM OF THE EAKINS TRIAL-FIRST HE DEFENDS HIM-SELF AND THEN HE EXPRESSES. SINCERE REGRET - HIS

CONFIDENCE IN HIS ASSOCIATES.

Police Commissioner Frederick D. Grant's unexpected declaration on Friday that the trial of Captain Eakins was "a crime" caused a great deal of talk in the Police Department yesterday. It was plain from the talk that many of the policemen hoped for a split in the Police Board which would save Captain Eakins from dismissal and perhaps prevent trials of other members of the force who



COLONEL F. D. GRANT.

were implicated by testimony before the Lexow nmittee. Colonel Grant yesterday talked freely about the case of Captain Eakins, to define his own position. The other Commissioners decided late in the day to make a statement, in which Commissioner Grant was criticised severely

It was believed early in the day that the incident of Friday would not destroy harmony in the Police Board, and some of the officials at the Cen-



CAPTAIN J. B. EAKINS.

tral Office who evidently knew the opinions of the Commissioners said that while Colonel Grant might not agree with his colleagues in one case, he would be no less active in reform work in which | A PROMINENT RESIDENT OF PELHAMVILLE LOSES the Police Board is unanimous.

One of the officials said to a Tribune reporter: No ill feeling among the Commissioners is going to come out of Colonel Grant's surprising remark they are not going to say anything to make matters worse, and they are likely to vote to convict Eakins and break him."

COLONEL GRANT MAKES A STATEMENT. Commissioner Grant, however, made matters worse by his talk about the case yesterday. He arrived at Police Headquarters at 10:30 a. m. yesterday, and was soon ready to make a statement to newspaper men. He said:

to newspaper men. He said:

I repeat that the trial of Captain Eakins is a crime. From what I have heard of the testimony I to not think he is guilty. I do not think there were sufficient grounds for bringing the charges against him. I am utterably opposed to dismissing him. He has been badly treated. He is a competent officer and ought to be made an inspector. I say his trial is a crime, because he is being tried for public opinion. Take his case, for instance. He has been twenty-nine years on the force. He has saved 200 or 300 a year. He has received an opportunity to better himself, but is prevented by having frivo.ous charges brought against him, and he is forced to expend a third of his savings to defend himself, and he is being tried for public opinion more than anything else. Don't you think that is a crime? I do.

No person wants to have crime suppressed more than I do, and any assistance in carrying out the suppression of crime and vice is welcome and will be thankfully received. But a police officer should not have charges made against him when he is trying to do his duty, and does his duty. We often have a policeman on trial before us on charges made because he arrested somebody. If he don't make arrests we put him on trial. So he is in a trying position. In this matter I only speak for myself. This testimony that was brought out about the erasures. It acknowledge that it was wrong to make it appear that the man Elumenthal was responsible for over \$50,000 in bonds, but the facis are that at no time was he responsible for over \$50. There is no claim that the Captain made the erasures. I acknowledge that it was wrong to make the erasures, but I do not see that it makes any difference or affects Captain Eakins one way or the other.

IS THE TRIAL FOR PUBLIC OPINION ONLY? Blumenthal was only responsible for the amount of bonds he gave. His character did not come into the question at all. If the Captain made the erasures he should be tried and punished for changing the records and nothing more.

does it make? The bonds have all

This matter was simply brought if does it make? The bonds have all been cancelled. This matter was simply brought into the trial for public opinion against the poor man. The trial was for public opinion against the poor man. The trial was for public opinion against the poor man. The trial was for public opinion against the poor man. The trial was for public opinion all the time. I believe that Captain Eakins performed his duty, as far as I can due to the property with the last state of the protect of It make? The bonds have all been cancelled

KEEPING UP HIS CRITICISM. lasioners Roosevelt, Parker and Andrews, they understood what Colonel Grant had were not inclined to talk about his con-Mr. Roosevelt at first refused to say a on the subject, while Commissioners Parker drews would say little more than that were sorry. They kept aloof from Comher Grant and consulted one another t the situation. Before they had made up nds what course to take, Colonel Grant

another statement, declaring that he had

Continued on Fifth Page-

A VOLLEY FOR COL. GRANT. DUE TO A MISPLACED SWITCH.

FATAL WRECK ON THE HARLEM ROAD NEAR CRARYVILLE.

THE OVERTURNED LOCOMOTIVE FOR TWO HOURS-THE FORMER TAKEN OUT DEAD

AND THE LATTER BADLY INJURED. Brewsters, N. Y., Aug. 3.-The Pittsfield train No. 11, on the Harlem Division of the New-York Central and Hudson Rive. Railroad, was wrecked at the south switch near the Craryville station at 12:27 p. m. to-day. The train was in charge of Conductor John D. Cameron. The engineer was E. Hallett and the fireman M. Elliott. Hallett was about forty years old. He leaves a widow killed in the wreck at Ice Pond on August 26, 1893, first learned of the serious condition of his busiwhen five lives were lost.

The engine of the train was overturned and Hallett and Elliott were pinned beneath the wreck for nearly two hours. Hallett's body was extricated from under his engine at about 2 o'clock, and Elliott was removed at about the same time. Elliott was found to be badly injured and was suffering intense pain, but the attending doctor says that his chances for recovery are good. Hallett's body was removed to his late home during the afternoon. A mes-

senger named Wilcox, on the wrecked train, was slightly injured.

The cause of the wreck was a misplaced switch. It was found on investigation that the south switch had been set for the side track and that the lock was in its place, but was un-locked. A force of telegraph linemen had been at work in the neighborhood and had been using a hand-car to carry tools and for other purposes. It is thought that they had the hand-car on the siding and turned the switch to come out on the main line and failed to turn it back. The hand-car was in charge of Abram Miller. An investigation is in progress to determine who is responsible for turning the switch.

WRECKED IN THE FOG. A FATAL COLLISION ON THE BALTIMORE AND

OHIO ROAD. Zanesville, Ohio, Aug. 3.-The easthound Cincin nati and Pittsburg express train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad came into collision with a westbound freight train at Norwich Hill at I o'clock this morning. William Bolin, of Newark, the fireman, was killed, and May, the engineer, was probably fatally injured. The baggage-car was telescoped, but the baggage-master escaped, having just gone into the smoker. The whole train, with the exception of the Pullman sleeper, was burned. The freight train broke in two while coming up the eastern side of the hill at Helper's switch. crew brought the first part of the train on the switch, where they were to meet the passenger train, and went back to get the other part. The brakeman who was left to stop the passenger train failed to take torpedoes with him, and the night being foggy the engineer failed to see his lantern. The body of the dead freman was hornely mangled. One of his legs was cut off and burned in the wreck. No passengers were hurt.

SHOT WITH HIS OWN PISTOL.

A PECULIAR AND SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A BROOKLYN POLICEMAN.

John L. Burrell, a policeman of the Twenty second Precinct of Brooklyn, was shot in the leg by his own revolver last night while on his way home to supper. He lives at No. 39 Duffield-st and was running for a Vanderbilt-ave, car, near Atlantic-ave., when his weapon fell from his striking the sidewalk. An explosion followed and a bullet tore through Burrell's left leg below the mee, bringing him to a sudden stop. A crowd gathered, and Burrell was taken to St. John's Hospital. The doctors there say the wound is a serious one. The As-calibre bullet struck him under the knee pan and split. Part of it was found and extracted Fragments of it penetrated further up his leg.

CHARLES H. MEERITT KILLED.

HIS LIFE BY A PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

Pelhamville, N. Y., Aug. 3.-Charles H. Merritt, hamville, was thrown from a wagor of yesterday. The other Commissioners, of course, the Waitburg Farm School last evening and in-think that Colonel Grant made a had break, but stantly killed. Merritt left the railroad station on the wagen, which was driven by William Flanagan, to go to his home. In the wagen was a cider press, which Flanagan was taking to the farm school, When about two hundred feet from Merritt's home. in Second-ave. a wheel of the wagon struck a large stone, throwing Merritt from the seat to the road, which was covered with stones. At the same time the cider press in the wagon, which weighed about three hundred and fifty pounds, toppled over and fell on him, breaking his neck.

Mr. Merritt had been prominent in the politics of the town of Pelnam, having served as Cohector of Taxes for several years. He leaves a widow and one child.

PIRATES OF THE KILLS CAPTURED.

A SERIES OF MYSTERIOUS JERSEY ROBBERIES

EXPLAINED. The mystery of a series of robberies that have affected many towns and places along the shores of Staten Island Sound, Newark Bay and the Kills has been solved by the capture of the thieves by the Elizabeth police. A system of piracy has been in operation several months. Nightly some place along shore was visited, and the thieves got safely away with their booty, although watchmen were stationed at many points to guard against their invasions. Shore houses were broken into and looted. were robbed of harnesses and other property. Farms were visited and products carried away. Lumber dealers reported heavy losses of building material from yards near the shore, and yachts and sloops at anchor were stripped of their sails and spars.

The police have been on the track of the thieves from a clew they recently discovered. A sloop which was making mysterious night cruises along the Sound was watched and followed up an inlet near Carteret. This proved to be the piratical craft, and the rendezvous of her crew was an old house kept by Mrs. Hague as a fisherman's resort. In the ceilar of the house was found a great assortment of plunder. Thomas Killett, of Elizabeth, was arrested on the premises vesterday. Later in the day John and William Farron, his confederates, were arrested. Several people have visited the rendezvous and identified property. It has not yet been determined whether the prisoners shall be delivered up to the Staten Island authorities or taken to Hudson County. dealers reported heavy losses of building material

BRIDGE TRAINS STOP RUNNING.

BELATED TRAVELLERS HAVE TO WALK ACROSS.

TRAFFIC MAY BE RESUMED THIS EVENING. In accordance with the announcement made or intendent, the cars on the Brooklyn Bridge stopped running last night at about ten minutes before midnight. It is expected that trips will be resumed again some time this evening. A good-sized crowd stood at the Bridge entrance to see the last train go out, and a number of belated travellers, who had remained uptown too long, were obliged to walk across to reach their homes in Brooklyn,

The temporary stoppage is made necessary by the work on the New-York end., For several weeks carpenters have been building a heavy trestle or this side for the trains to run on. This will now be followed this morning early by the construction ing to the street and the City Hall Park, one hundred men will be of temporary side platforms and passageways lead one hundred men will be employed in the work It is hoped to have things in such shape by to-mor row morning that little detention of traffic will be experienced. The cables may not be started for

experienced. The cables may not be started to two or three days, but the locomotives will take their places.

The Sunday traffic over the Bridge is heavy on pleasant Sundays, the receipts running from \$1,600 to \$1,800. The Union Ferry Company has ordered extra boats into use for to-day and the railroads will look out for the increase of traffic at the ferryhouses. This is said to be the first time since the Bridge was opened for regular traffic that the cable has been stopped for more than an hour or two and the promenade closed. The Bridge people thought until a day or two ago that it would not be necessary to take the action which Mr. Martin's order embodies.

The inconvenience which will arise from this enforced though necessary closing of the usual traffic routes over the Bridge will naturally be extremely great.

work, however, will be hurried as rapidly as

MAGOWAN HEARD FROM.

HE PROMISES TO RETURN TO TRENTON AT ONCE.

TRUST-RECEIVERS FOR THE TWO BIG RUB-

BER COMPANIES APPOINTED - NEW LOCKS ON THE BARNES HOUSE.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 3.-Ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan, whose affairs are in bad shape and who had not been heard from for several days, telegraphed to his counsel, G. D. W. Vroom, to-night from Chicago that he would leave that city for home either late to-night or early to-morrow was killed, and Elliott was badly injured. Hallett afternoon, arriving here twenty-four hours later. Mr. Magowan declared in a long message that he and two children, living in Mott Haven. Elliott had been to Denver and Marion, Kan., where he was married four days ago to the widow of his has branch agencies of several of his manufacturbrother, William Elliott, an engineer, who was ling enterprises, and that while in Denver he had ness here. Senator Skirm, his financial and personal friend, also received a communication from the ex-Mayor to the same effect. In the early part of the week Mr. Magowan telegraphed to William M. Lewis, the secretary of the Eastern foreigners, including women and children, were Rubber Company, that he would be home on Tuesday, and to others that he would be home on Wednesday. A strange feature of the messages received was the fact that the first was dated

> turn to-morrow Vice-Chancellor Bird to-day appointed County Treasurer Samuel Walker receiver for the Trenton Rubber Company, and ex-Senator John D. Rue receiver for the Eastern Rubber Company. The receivers' bonds were fixed at \$75,000 each. They will at once make an inventory of the stock of the two big concerns, and, under the order of the court, will continue them in operation until the raw material on hand shall have been worked up. When this is done it will depend largely on the action of the creditors whether the companies are continued in operation or are to be closed out. The creditors to-night are favorable to continuing the rurning of the works, as they are satisfied from an investigation made to-day that both will pay large divi-

> Chicago, and an hour or so later another restage

was received dated Marion, Kan., and sill an-

is being placed in Mr. Magowan's promises to re-

other at St. Louis. For these reasons little faith

A LOCKSMITH CALLED IN.

There was a sensational scene at the Magowan house about 6 o'clock this evening. J A. Barnes the former manager of the Eastern Rubber Com pany, who is under bonds to appear before the Grand Jury on a charge of attempting to kill ex-Mayor Magowan, and the husband of the handsome and fascinating Mrs. Barnes, who, he says, "Is visiting in Chicago," this afternoon visited Mrs. Magowan at the Clinton-ave. man sion and surrendered the keys of the house ad-Joining, which the Barneses have occupied the last year. The property belongs to Mrs. Mago wan in her own name, as does also the furni ture. Immediately on receiving the keys Mr. Magowan sent for her legal adviser, and after a consultation a locksmith appeared with a kit of tools, and, accompanied by Mrs. Magowan and her counsel, he entered the house lately occupied by Mrs. Barnes and her husband and removed the locks from the doors. The lock smith then disappeared for a short time, but soon reappeared with an assistant. Both carried parcels, which proved to be heavy break locks. In a short time the frail locks were removed and heavier ones, requiring a new set of keys, were placed on all the doors. Should Mrs. Reys, were placed on all the doors should Mrs.

Rarnes also conclude to return from he. "right to friends in Chicago" she will, Mrs. Magowan's counsel says, necessarily have to seek other quarters. The appearance of the locksmith at work on the Balnes house created a sensation in the fashionable neighborhood, and Mrs. Magowan was highly commended for her action.

MR. BARNES REMAINS IN TOWN. hotels, and, it is said, intends to remain in the city until the charges against him are disposed of, in order to prevent his bondsmen from loss. Mr. Barnes refused to explain why be returned

Mr. Barnes refused to explain why he returned the keys of the house to Mrs. Magowan, and also declined to state whether or not he had provided a home for Mrs. Barnes on her eturn from her "visit to Chicago friends."

The Mechanics National Bank, where Mr. Magowan has done such a heavy note business, and which, it was thought, would be seriously hurt by the diffeulties into which the ex-Mac or has plunged himself, will not lose a cent, he directors say to-night. About six months 140 the bank Insisted upon Mr. Magowan's cutt ag down his line of notes, and, it is said, he reduced it from \$294,000 to \$30,000. He also secured the bank by giving a \$50,000 mortgage on

down his him and a second to \$23,000. He also secured the bank by giving a \$50,000 mortgage on the plant of the Eastern Rubber Company, which is inventoried at \$150,000.

There were no funds at the command of the Eastern Rubber Company yesterday, the time fixed for the payment of the wages of the emfixed for the payment of the wages of the company yesterday. ployes, and Senator Skirm, out of friendship for the ex-Mayor, paid all the men out of his own pocket. The employes of the Trenton Rubber Company did not receive their wages to-day, and they will perhaps have to wait until the receiver secures the necessary funds.

MR. MAGOWAN'S WEALTH

On January 16, 1895, the local representative of the Bradstreet Financial Agency insisted upon Frank A. Magowan making a statement of his affairs under oath. The ex-Mayor estimated his personal wealth, free and clear of all indebtedness, at \$1,191,700. Besides this he estimated his interests in the New-York and Philadelphia Traction Company, which intended crossing the State with an electric trolley road, at \$1,000,000. The ex-Mayor declared to Bradstreet's representative under oath that ne had expended \$170,000 on the irolley scheme in the last year, and that the company had franchises for over forty tules of the condition of the second of the s company had franchises for over forly filter of road. There is an ordinance pending in the Trenton Common Council, granting to Magowan's traction company the right to lay tracks in certain of the streets of Trenton. Mr. Magowan's wealth, as shown by his statement to Bradstreet, consisted principally of industrial securities, which he valued at \$225,000 and declared to be paying 19 per cent interest.

HIS MANY ENTERPRISES.

Among the securities were large blocks of stock in the Trenton Brewing Company, Trenton Rubber, Trenton Ollcloth, Trenton Potteries Syndicate, Tiffin (Ohio, Pottery, Empire and Eastern Rubber companies, Trenton Light and Power Company, Taylor Opera House, Interstate Steamcompany, Taylor Opera House, Interstate Steam-beat Company, Western Union Beef Company, In-terstate Pair Association, and several smaller concerns. Excepting the Opera House Associa-tion and the light company, Mr. Magowan was either the actual organizer or the leading spirit in their organization, and all are to-day highly suc-cessful.

Mr. Mago van's personal financial affairs are in Mr. Mago.van's personal financial affairs are in fairly good shape, the court records showing there is only \$15,000 mortgage on the Clinton-ave, house, while the total amount of the mechanics' liens filed against the property will not exceed \$10,600. The friends of the popular ex-Mayor are convinced that if he is mentally all right—which they are beginning to doubt, along with Allan Magowan, the father of Frank, who from the first has declared that his son was temporarily unbalanced—he can yet recover himself if he keeps his promise and returns on Monday.

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY'S REPORT. Albany, Aug. 3.-The report of the State Board of Pharmacy for the year ending June 21 shows that 238 certificates were issued during the year, 408 candidates were examined, and 207 were censed to practice. Nipety-eight candidates were re-examined. There were thirty-three complaints against alleged violators of the Pharmacy law dur-ing the year, and six convictions.

AN APPEAL FOR EX-CONSUL WALLER. Topeka, Kan., Aug. 3.-Governor Morrill and ex

Senator John Martin to-day issued an appeal for aid to the friends of ex-Consul Waller, who is imprisoned in France, and his wife, who is reported to be in destitute circumstances in Port Louis, Mauritius/ All subscriptons will be sent to Washinston CHRISTIANS MASSACRED.

FRIGHTFUL SLAUGHTER REPORTED IN KUCHENG, CHINA.

THE ENGINEER AND FIREMAN PINNED UNDER HIS MESSAGES, HOWEVER, RECEIVED WITH DIS- FIVE ENGLISH WOMEN AMONG THOSE KILLED THE CEREMONIES SOMEWHAT MARRED BY RAIN. AND AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY SERIOUSLY WOUNDED-THE STATE DEPARTMENT LEARNS OF THE OUTRAGE FROM CONSUL-GENERAL JERNIGAN-

> THE SCENE NOT ACCESSI-BLE TO WARSHIPS. Shanghai, Aug. 3.—"The Shanghai Express" prints a telegram from Foo-Chow dated to-day, reporting a frightful massacre of Christians in Kucheng, in the Province of Kansu. Among

those murdered were five foreign women. London, Aug. 2.-A dispatch from Shanghai gives the details of the reported massacre of Christians at Kucheng. The women who are said to have been killed are believed to have been members of the Church of England, the Zenana, and the American Methodist Episcopal missions. According to the dispatch, they were butchered after suffering atrocious outrages. A number of other

The dispatch declares that the Chinese officials connived at, if they did not instigate, the attack on the Christians. The revival of outrages is attributed to the apathy of the British and American Ministers, despite the increasing anti-foreign feeling that is displayed.

seriously wounded.

Foreigners in Shanghai regard the commission ent to inquire into the recent riots at Chengtu as a farce. Many officials who were charged with complicity in these riots are being promoted,

Washington, Aug. 3.-A cable message received at the State Department to-day from Mr. Jernigan, the United States Consul-General at Shanghai, reports a massacre of Christians in China, No Americans were killed, but one was seriously wounded. The dispatch from Mr. Jernigan gave the name of the American woman who was seriously wounded as Miss Harlow, and said that five English women were killed.

What steps the State Department will take with reference to the massacre has not been determined, and probably will not be until fuller details are cabled by Minister Denby or Consul-General Jernigan. Immediately after receiving the dispatch from the latter, Acting Secretary Adec, of the State Department, informed the Navy Department of the affair, with a view to ascertaining if any United States naval vessel ould reach the scene of trouble. The dispatch from Mr. Jernigan gave the name of the place where the massacre occurred as Kuckeng, instead of Kucheng. Neither Kuckeng nor Kuheng could be found on the maps at the State and Navy departments, but a place called Kintheng was found, and this is believed to be the correct locality. It is on a small stream in the middle of China, north of the Yang-tse-Klang River, and in a position which forbids even the Machias, the smallest United States gunboat on the Asiatic station, from getting within at least four hundred miles.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN WOUNDED. The Miss Harlow named in Mr. Jernigan's dispatch as having been wounded is believed to be Miss Mabel C. Hartford, of Dover, N. H., in charge of the Methodist Mission at Kucheng. Her assistant is Miss W. H. House, and two other Methodist female missionaries, Miss Mabel places nearby. The Church Missionary Society

a a large mission at Kucheng, and the five Englishwomen who were killed are probably atti ched to it.

At the State Department it is believed that the massacre is simply the result of another outbreak of fanaticism, such as was rampant during the war between China and Japan. The greatest riet at that time against Christians occurred at Cheng-Tu. The American Mission buildings Mr. Barnes is staying at one of the local there were damaged, but no American was killed. Minister Denby protested against the treatances of its intention to punish the offenders and to prevent a repetition of the outrages. The British missions at Cheng-Tu were also damaged, and the British Government has just sent one of its consular officers to make inquiry into the affair, with a view to demanding damages.

A reporter of The Tribune called yesterday on the Rev. Dr. S. L. Baldwin, corresponding secre ry of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Fifth-ave, and Twentieth-st. and was informed that no news of any massacre had been received at the office.

A LETTER FROM A MISSIONARY. OR HENRY D. PORTER EXPECTED PEACE AND LARGER PRIVILEGES WHEN THE WAR CLOSED.

Boston, Aug. 3.—The American Board of Foreign Missions has received the following letter from the Rev. Dr. Henry D. Porter, of Pung-Chuang, China, relating to the effect of the recent war:

The East will never be again what it has been. However, it wil always be better known and more faily appreciated because of the stirring events of the last year. We have recently received the full observed by the first proposed to the final result at 81-monoseki. To us the terrible demands of the Japanese seemed in line with the unvarying arrogance with which they have treated all attempts at a reasonable settlement of the troubles from the first. The reasonable effort of the Viceroy. Li Hung Chang, to secure honest and fair terms enhances our increst in him, especially under the conditions of personal peril through which he carried his brilliant deplomatic correspondence.

The most significant item in the correspondence was the effort to incorporate international arbitra-

chang, to secure honest and fair ferms emisers in him, especially under the conditions of personal perli through which he carried his brilliant deplomatic correspondence.

The most significant item in the correspondence was the effort to incorporate international arbitration as a definite article of the new treaty. Whatever suisiders may say of the civilization of the Chinese (and I regret to observe that even the Japarese missionaries, in their present state of chronatic enthusasm delight as much in using the word barbarism in reference to the thinese as they depresate the word heathen in reference to the Japarese), it appears to us a noble step forward in diplomacy when an effort is made to secure the abrogation of war by definite treaties.

The first good result of the war, as far as missionary work is concerned, is secured by France for her Catholic missions, but by the favored-nation cause we shall share in the same result. This in the new course of comity, by which all merchanit and missionaries are privileged to purchase, without the obligation to inform the officials, with the shaple conditions that property is to be bought the subject of the part in reclaim, and missionaries are privileged to purchase, without the obligation to inform the officials, with the shaple conditions that property is to be bought in the name of the general mission, taxes such as are assigned being paid. How simple and yet how large a concession this is will appear in recalling the rumber of riots and prolonged controversies which these land cases have given occasion for.

The universal proclamation, making purchase thus free, assures peace in the future, and removes thus free, assures peace in the future, and removes thus free, assures peace in the future, and removes thus free, assures peace in the future and removes thus free, assures peace in the future. And removes thus free, assures peace in the future and removes thus free, assures peace in the future. And removes thus free, assures peace in the future and removes thus f

NAT HERRESHOFF'S OFFER.

TO BUILD A TORPEDO BOAT THAT WILL GO TWENTY-SEVEN AND A HALF KNOTS AN HOUR. Newport, Aug. 3.-It is learned here that Nat Herreshoff made an offer to Secretary of the Navy Herbert yesterday, just before the Secretary started for Gray Gables, to build a torpedo boat capable of attaining twenty-seven and one-half knots an hour for \$150,000. A short time ago Congress made an appropriation of \$450,000, to be used in the construction of three torpedo boats capable of twentysix knots an hour. Mr. Herreshoff's offer is accepted he will use

ples which have combined to make the Defender a fast yacht.

Secretary Herbert, accompanied by Commodore Wallace, of the naval station, to-day made an inspection of the torpedo station, giving special ittention to the gun-cotton and smokeless powder

SOUTHAMPTION EN FETE.

HER BIG NEW DRYDOCK OPENED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BUT ENTHUSIASM RAN HIGH-TREMENDOUS CHEERING WHEN THE GATES WERE UN-

LOCKED-DESCRIPTION OF THE LON-DON AND SOUTHWESTERN COMPANY'S GREAT ENTERPRISE.

Southampton, Aug. 3 .- The ceremonies of opening the new graving dock to-day were comewhat marred by the heavy rain which fell throughout the fore-, spoiling the decorations and making every thing as disagreeable as possible for the thousands of visitors. In the afternoon, however, the rain ceased, and the weather became pleasant. A strong wind soon dried the numberless flags, banners, etc., and the crowds thronged all the docks. Excursion boats, filled with passengers, arrived from almost every direction, and the enthusiasm of the people particularly those of Southampton, was at a high pitch. The Royal yacht Osborne, with the Prince of Wales and his party on board, arrived at 1:50 p.m. The yards of the Indian troopship Clive were manned with bluejackets, and a toyal salute was fired. The Mayor and the members of the poration bearing the silver oar, the insignia of the Admiral of the Port, welcomed the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and Princesses Victoria and Maud on their arrival. Chairman Patal, of the Dock Committee, presented an address to the Prince of Wales, who, at 2:08 p. m., unlocked and opened the

Wales, who, at 2:08 p. m., unlocked and opened the gates of the enormous crowd present.

The Mayor of Southampton then delivered an address, to which the Prince of Wales replied briefly, at 2:30 p. m., the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and the other distinguished guests, including Sir William Harcourt and Sir Richard Webster, were entertained at luncheon. The Prince spoke in the highest terms of the dock and the enterprise which prompted its construction. The Princess of Wales, who accompanied the Royal party to Southampton, did not land, but remained on board the Royal yacht Osberne. A solid gold padlock and key, on each of which the arms of the Prince and those of the London and Southwestern Railway Company were set in diamonds, were presented to the Prince of Wales.

The new dock belongs to the London and Southwestern Railway Company, which bought the docks about four years ago, paying \$6,500,000 to the old erporation. The new dock opened yesterday is the largest single drydock in the world, being 750 feet in length on the floor and so constructed that if necessary it could be made 250 feet longer. The entrance has a width of 87 feet 6 inches at still level and 91 feet at cope. The deck width is 112 feet 6 inches. The immense traffic which will be carried on at the new quays on the Itchen wharf (where in the comseason the North-German Lloyd and Hamburg American steamers will discharge passengers) will be conveyed by road and rail across the entrance of built for the purpose. A recess has been provided caisson while docking or undocking steamers. Hydraulic capstans are provided and also a large travelling crane, capable of lifting a load of thirty tons from the centre of the dock. The caisson stop and sluice faces are of Cornish granite patent axed, the walls of the invert of Portland cement concrete, faced with brickwork,

is was found, and this is believed to be the set locality. It is on a small stream in the file of China, north of the Yang-tse-Klang, and in a position which forbids even the hias, the smallest United States gunboat on Asiatic station, from getting within at least hundred miles.

HE AMERICAN WOMAN WOUNDED.

Miss Harlow named in Mr. Jernigan's dish as having been wounded is believed to be Mabel C. Hartford, of Dover, N. H., in ge of the Methodist Mission at Kucheng, and the andwhias Sarah Peters, are located at a nearby. The Church Missionaries, Miss Mabel andwhias Sarah Peters, are located at a nearby. The Church Missionary Society a large mission at Kucheng, and the five ishwomen who were killed are probably ated to it. the State Department it is believed that the sacre is simply the result of another outs to fanaticism, such as was rampant during kar between China and Japan. The greatest at that time against Christians occurred at at that time against and American was killed, mister Denby protested against the treation of the Americans at Cheng-Tu, and the off the Americans at Cheng-Tu, and the off the Americans at Cheng-Tu, and the see Government gave satisfactory assurs of its intention to punish the offenders

TROOPS ARRIVE IN JACKSON'S HOLE,

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE SHOOTING OF INDIAN PRISONERS BEGUN.

Jackson's Hole, Wyo., Aug. 3.-General Coppinge and the troops have arrived and are now making an investigation of the shooting of the Indian It is said that some of the settlers will be arrested, especially the constable and his men. The settlers are quiet, but are afraid of arrest. The Indians are hastening rapidly toward their reservation, and none are in sight here. Sait Lake, Utah, Aug. 2.-A dispatch from Butte

this morning says:

Charile Blaine, an educated Indian and sub-chief of the Bannocks, arrived in Butte vesterday from Jackson's Hole, and is on his way to the camp of the Camadian Crees, near Whitchall, Mont. He says that the Crees had been signaling for a week or more, and were gathering in large numbers near Whitchall, with the intention of joining the Bannocks, and the latter sent Baine up there to warn the Crees not to leave Montana if they wished to avoid trouble. Blaine says the Bannocks had no desire to fight, and will not do so unless they are driven into it, as the Indians at Pine Ridge were some years ago. All the trouble at Jackson's Hole, he says, was caused by white outlaws, who killed several Indians and feared the Indians would retailate.

Washington, Aug. 3.-Captain Teter to-day telegraphed to Indian Commissioner Browning from Market Lake, Idaho, saying that he had just returned from Jackson's Hole, and found everything quiet there. Commissioner Browning thinks that the trouble at Jackson's Hole is at an end.

General Coppinger, in a telegram to Army Headquarters received to-day, thus describes the situation in the Bannock Indian country:

tion in the Bannock Indian country:

All is quiet at Jackson's Hole. Two scouting parties were sent out yesterday, one to the country cast of Buffslo, and one about Hoback's River One company at Bisbee was ordered to Swan Vailey, for the protection of citizens. The acting agent at the Fort Hall Reservation reports that 16 Indians were camped four miles east of Sod Springs, and some 200 at the outlet of Gray's Lake all claiming to be on their way to their respective reservations. The trouble seems to be over.

THE CONFESSION OF THE QUINLANS.

THEY BELIEVE THAT HOLMES MURDERED THE

PIETZEL CHILDREN AND OTHERS. Chicago, Aug. 3.-A morning paper gives the lowing particulars of the confession made by the Quinlans yesterday to Chief Badenoch, which was

taken down by a stenographer:
They said that in their opinion Miss Cigrand, Mrs. Julia Connor and her daughter Pearl, and Minnie and Nannie Williams were all dead and that Holmes murdered them. Pietzel, they said, quarrelled frequently with Holmes because the latter would not act squarely with his associates in the dealings, and they believed that Holmes killed Pietzel so as to prevent any telling of his crimes, which, they be-Pietzel was aware of to some extent. As to whether Pietzel participated in any of the murders they do not know. They believe that Holmes after killing Pietzel felt it necessary to dispose of the dead man's children, and that Alice, Neille and Howard Pietzel were killed by him. As to Van Tassel, they know nothing and never saw Miss Cigrand, Mrs. Connor, Pearl Connor, Minnie Miss Cigrand, Mrs. Connor, Pearl Connor, Minnie and Nannie Williams, they thought, came to their death in the Holimes billiding. Mrs. Quinlan related that one day when her husband was away she saw Holmes poking into the stove in his office, which was redhot, something that looked like a portion of a human body, and that a horrible odor came from the room. Quinlan said that after Holmes had gone away he found a bottle of chloroform in the steel vault.

A FATAL DUEL IN INDIANA.

Louis, Aug. 3.-A dispatch to "The Chronicle resulted in the death of C. W. Bacon and the fatal wounding of Polk Saloan occurred at Maumee yes-terday. The two men had a quarrel and both drew pistols and began firing. Saloan was hit twice and Bacon three times, the last bullet striking him in the heart. Baloan is not expected to live.

ALL ENGLAND OUT OF DOORS.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WAITING FOR THE TWELFTH.

POLITICAL TALK IS HUSHED AT THE CLOSE OF THE LONDON SEASON.

MR. GULLY WILL KEEP THE SPEAKERSHIP OPTIMISTIC IRISH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT -THE LATEST BULGARIAN HORROR-MR.

BAYARD'S "FRANK DIPLOMACY"-THE QUESTION OF CANADIAN COPYRIGHT -GEOGRAPHERS IN COUNCIL-EM-PEROR WILLIAM'S VISIT-THE PRESBYTERIAN PILGRIMS-FORTHCOMING BOOKS -

THE SOUTHAMPTON

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London, Aug. 3 .- After the tidal wave there is a sudden, complete calm. Liberal leaders and journalists have abandoned their attempts to explain the Unionist flood, and are silent, except the cynical Labouchere, whose ire against Lord Rosebery cannot be appeased. The only consolation which they have after their overwhelming defeat is the reflection that the Unionist majority is so large as to be unmanageable, and that Mr. Chamberlain, the man whom they hate, cannot dictate the Government's policy, and may some time head a revolt against Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour. This conclusion leaves out o: account the fact that Mr. Chamberlain is something more than an adroit political organizer and election campaigner; he is a statesman of lucidity of mind and creative energies, and represents ideas, as well as votes. Even with its great majority, the Salisbury Government can hardly afford to dispense with the services of a leader who is now the brain of

The premature efforts of the Unionist journals to forecast the policies of the Government have scarcely left a ripple on the stagnant waters of politics. Every one knows instinctively that the financial votes will be easily obtained when Parliament reassembles for a fortnight's session, and that nothing else wil. be done. The Unionist programme will not be disclosed until February. Lord Salisbury never has been accustomed to allow any Minister to dictate policies to his Government, nor to suffer the party press to anticipate his own decisions. A Prime Minister with a majority of over one hundred and fifty behind him can be depended upon to conduct his own Administration and to lead his party without much assistance from prophetic journalists.

the Tory Democracy

A Cabinet meeting held this week settled the question of the retention of Mr. Gully as Speaker of the House of Commons. The temptation to displace him was strong, but the opinion among most of the influential party leaders was general that after a prolonged campaign of denunciation of the so-called revolutionary tendencles of Liberalism it would be a grave mistake to reverse recent precedents and to convert the Speakership into a partisan office. The feeling against his displacement was so strong that there might have been a cave formed on the Government side at the opening session, and a by a small majority. Mr. Balfour, who has been credited with a ditermination to turn down Mr. Gully, has been alarmed by the vision of a powerful faction of his supporters marching into the Opposition lobby and defying his authority. The reinstatement of Mr. Guily in office by his, political opponents will reaffirm the principle established by the Conservative Government in 1874, when Mr. Brand, who had been a Liberal whip, and was then elected Speaker, was re-

tained in that position. Mr. Chamberlain is silent on this question. In brilliant and triumphant speech delivered last Unionist alliance as a coalition which had endured the storm and stress of three general elections, and was stronger and more stable now

than ever before.

The Irish members, having slightly increased their representation in Parliament, are taking an optimistic view of the situation. Mr. Justin McCarthy is not downcast nor disheartened, but is encouraged by the constancy of Ireland to the Home Rule cause. Mr. Timothy Healy's Dublin organ advocates a return to the original lines of the Irish policy. This may be a sign of a coming alliance between Mr. Redmond and Mr. Healy, based not upon Mr. Gladstone's bill, but upon a more radical measure of Irish independence. The main body of the Irish members, under Mr. McCarthy's leadership, is not likely to alienate Liberal sympathies by following Mr. Healy into Mr. Redmond's camp.

Mr. Gladstone is silent on political questions outside the circle of his intimate friends. An attempt may be made to draw him out on the Armenian question at the public meeting at Chester before his departure for Scotland. Lord Salisbury, however, if the Unionist journals are not oversanguine, does not need Mr. Gladstone's co-operation in order to bring the Porte to terms. The change of Government is represented by them to have had the wholesome effect of forcing the Sultan to accede to the demands of the Powers.

Possibly the Czar's humiliating rebuff administered to Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria will be explained in the same way, although it is hardly reasonable to assume that foreign Governments are influenced so strongly by political changes in England, where a continuity of diplomatic policy is maintained under successive administrations, The assassination of M. Matakieff, M. Stambuloff's intimate friend, at midday in front of the offices of the Prefecture of Police at Tatarbasardjik, is a fresh Bulgarian horror, which increases the probability of the speedy dethronement of Prince Ferdinand. The impunity with which assassins ply their trade and the impracticability of reconciliation with Russia justify the conclusion that something more than the formution of a new Ministry is impending. Prince Ferdinand has not a friend in Europe, but he may lack dignity to abdicate, preferring to hang on to his throne until he is expelled by a revolu-

French news from Madagascar, hitherte meagre, now full and explicit, deepens the impression that the military expedition is not well managed; that the difficulties of transport and commisariat are serious, and that the health of the troops is not good. The Government would be greatly relieved if the Hovas would sue for The departmental elections in France peace. were characterized by a marked reaction against Socialism.

Mr. Bayard's speech at the complimentary banquet at Boston, which followed his distribution of grammar school prizes, contained in addition to an overwrought eulogy of President Cleveland, a remarkable confession that he did not believe in diplomacy between nations. For an Ambassador this was a strange saying; he modified it by the additional remark that the best diplomacy consisted in perfect frankness in removing and preventing misunderstandings between nations. Mr. Bayard is constantly in demand for public occasions when speeches about fair play and good feeling between the two